

Epidemiology and risk factors for invasive candidiasis

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Abstract: The number of immunosuppressive patients has increased significantly in recent years. These patients are at risk for opportunistic infections, especially fungal infections. Candidiasis is one of the most frequent fungal infections determined in these immunosuppressive patients and its epidemiology has changed over the last two decades. Recently, new antifungal agents and new therapy strategies such as antifungal prophylaxis, secondary prophylaxis, and preemptive therapy have come into use. These changes resulted in the alteration of *Candida* species causing invasive infections. The incidence of *Candida albicans* was decreased in many countries, especially among patients with immunosuppressive disorders, while the incidence of species other than *C. albicans* was increased. In this review, incidence, risk factors, and species distribution of invasive candidiasis are discussed.

Keywords: candidemia, invasive candidiasis, incidence, species distribution, risk factors

Introduction

As a result of presently used treatments for malignant diseases and HIV/AIDS, and the advances in intensive care unit (ICU) interventions and organ transplantation, many diseases no longer pose a threat to humans and life expectancy is prolonged. However, this has also caused an increase in various opportunistic infections, and most of all, fungal infections. With an increase in the number of individuals sensitive to invasive fungal infections, both molds and yeasts have begun to be reported more frequently as pathogens. When all at-risk groups are considered as a whole, it is seen that the leading pathogen is *Candida* species.¹ In the USA, it is among the top five pathogens causing nosocomial blood stream infections (BSIs) and *Candida* species cause 8% to 10% of nosocomial BSIs.¹⁻⁴ Population-based surveillance studies report the yearly incidence of *Candida* infections as eight per 100,000 population.¹

The scope of candidiasis covers a wide range of diseases from more superficial and milder clinical manifestations such as esophageal or oropharyngeal candidiasis to serious infections including BSIs and disseminated candidiasis, whereas the description of invasive candidiasis (IC) encompasses severe diseases such as candidemia, endocarditis, disseminated infections, central nervous system infections, endophthalmitis, and osteomyelitis.² Underlying malignancies, immunosuppressive diseases, hematopoietic stem cell or solid organ transplantation, the use of wide-spectrum antibiotics or corticosteroids, invasive interventions, aggressive chemotherapy, parenteral alimentation, and internal prosthetic devices increase the risk of candidiasis.² In spite of the advances achieved in the diagnosis and treatment of candidiasis, the infection still causes high mortality rates.^{2,5}

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Currently, there are more than 150 known species of *Candida*. However only 15 of these species are isolated from patients as infectious agents. These are *Candida albicans*, *Candida glabrata*, *Candida tropicalis*, *Candida parapsilosis*, *Candida krusei*, *Candida guilliermondii*, *Candida lusitanae*, *Candida dubliniensis*, *Candida pelliculosa*, *Candida kefyr*, *Candida lipolytica*, *Candida famata*, *Candida inconspicua*, *Candida rugosa*, and *Candida norvegensis*. Although the isolation frequencies may vary, in the last 20–30 years, it has been determined that in 95% of infections, the pathogens involved are *C. albicans*, *C. glabrata*, *C. parapsilosis*, *C. tropicalis*, and *C. krusei*.^{1,2,6,7} Among these species, *C. albicans* is still the most common pathogen in spite of its dwindling share. In humans, it generally colonizes some regions including skin, oropharynx, lower respiratory tract, gastrointestinal tract, and genitourinary system.^{1,2} The isolation rates of species other than *C. albicans* vary according to the features (age, underlying diseases, hospitalization ward, etc) of patient population. To illustrate, *C. parapsilosis* causes 30% of the candidemia cases among newborns whereas the rate is 10%–15% among adults. *C. glabrata* is a more common infectious agent among older and neoplastic patients. *C. tropicalis*, on the other hand, is more commonly seen among leukemia patients and neutropenic patients. Since *C. parapsilosis* colonizes the skin, it is a common pathogen in catheter-related infections and may cause outbreaks. *C. krusei*, on the other hand, is more common among hematopoietic stem cell recipients or neutropenic leukemia patients receiving fluconazole prophylaxis.^{1,2}

The present article reviews the incidence of IC, the most common infectious pathogens and the risk factors for candidiasis. For this purpose, a literature search was performed in last 15 years via PubMed using keywords candidemia, invasive candidiasis, epidemiology, surveillance, incidence, species distribution, and risk factors. National or multinational surveillance studies and multicenter studies written in English were included. The studies were evaluated according to the following regions of the world: North America, Latin America, Europe, Asia-Pacific, Middle East, and Africa. In case of lack of surveillance studies or multicenter researches, large series conducted in a single center were included.

The incidence of IC

A brief review of the epidemiologic studies related to invasive fungal infections shows that articles where national surveillance data are examined and multicenter studies mostly originate from North America. Although there are some multicenter studies in the literature that originate from

European countries and some other parts of the world, most of these articles generally include data from single centers. The number of national surveillance studies and multinational researches has shown an increase in the last 10 years. Along with studies conducted in single centers, epidemiologic studies analyzing certain patient groups (ICU patients, patients with hematologic malignancies, solid organ transplant recipients, newborns, geriatric patients, etc) also result in overly diverse epidemiological data.

According to the data provided by the Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention (CDC) and the National Healthcare Safety Network, *Candida* species are ranked fifth among hospital-acquired pathogens and fourth among BSI pathogens.^{1–4} IC seems to be more of a nosocomial infection when its hospital incidence and health-care-associated risk factors such as the involvement of invasive interventions and long-term antibiotic use are considered. However, the rate of community-acquired cases is not to be underestimated. According to the results of the SENTRY Antimicrobial Surveillance Program, 1,354 infection episodes related to *Candida* species were detected between 2008 and 2009 and 36.5% of these were community-acquired.⁸ Community-acquired candidemia was found to be significantly higher in North America (63.5%) than in Europe (22.4%).⁸

Data from population-based studies

It was reported that the incidence rates of IC have increased both in Europe and the USA from the 1970s to the early 1990s and were stabilized after the 1990s.^{1,2,9} The first reports about the population-based incidence of candidiasis are the CDC data collected between 1992 and 1993.⁹ According to those data, the yearly incidence of IC was reported as 7.28/100,000 population. In a study by Zilberberg et al, despite regional differences, candidemia incidence was found to be 3.65 per 100,000 population in 2000 and 5.56 per 100,000 population in 2005 and the increase throughout the years was found to be significant.¹⁰ The authors documented a 50% increase in hospitalization with candidemia from January 2000 to December 2005.¹⁰ The regional differences in incidence are more prominent in studies planned by the CDC, which were conducted in Atlanta, GA, USA and Baltimore, MD, USA. During 1992–1993, candidemia incidence was found as 8.7/100,000 in Atlanta, whereas an incidence of 24/100,000 was determined in Baltimore between 1998 and 2000.^{11,12} According to a surveillance study conducted in the same regions between 2008 and 2011, the incidence was calculated as 13.3 and 26.2 per 100,000 population for Atlanta and Baltimore, respectively.^{11,12} The yearly IC incidence reported

on the USA National Center for Health Statistics is eight per 100,000 population.¹³

Except for Denmark, IC incidence in Europe is lower than in the USA. According to the national surveillance studies conducted between 2004–2009 and 2010–2011, the mean incidences in 2004–2009 and 2010–2011 periods were found as 8.6 (minimum: 7.9, maximum: 9.8) and 9.4 (minimum: 8.82, maximum: 10.05) cases per 100,000 inhabitants, respectively.^{14,15} Even lower rates were determined in Finland and Sweden. Poikonen et al reported a yearly mean incidence of 2.86 cases per 100,000 population in Finland between 2004 and 2007.¹⁶ As for Sweden, a yearly incidence of 4.2 cases/100,000 population was determined between 2005 and 2006.¹⁷

A population-based surveillance study conducted in Australia between 2001 and 2004 reported a yearly candidemia incidence of 1.81 cases per 100,000 population.¹⁸ Chen et al reported that the incidence rate was highest among infants and adults aged 65 years and older (24.8 and 13.7/100,000 population, respectively).¹⁸ Studies on children also support these findings. IC incidence is much higher among infants than in adults and children from other age groups. In England and Wales, the overall yearly candidemia incidence was found to be 1.52/100,000 population and it was reported that among infants aged under 1 year old, the rate was 11/100,000.¹⁹

Data from hospital-based studies

A review of surveillance studies reveals that, along with population-based studies, there are many multicenter studies involving hospitalized patients. Since such studies calculate incidence rates based on the number of patients admitted to hospitals or on hospitalization days, it may be more appropriate to compare the results of those studies between each other. As in community-based surveillance studies, regional differences also appear in studies investigating infection frequency among hospitalized patients. According to the statistics of the National Hospital Discharge Survey, yearly IC incidence in the US between 1996 and 2003 was 19–24 infections per 10,000 hospital discharges.¹

Two multicenter epidemiological studies covering the years 2008–2009 and 2009–2010 were conducted in Spain. Tertiary hospitals with high bed capacity were included into both. According to the results of these studies, candidemia incidence in 2008–2009 and 2009–2010 was 1.09 cases/1,000 admissions and 0.92 cases/1,000 admissions, respectively.^{20,21} In Italy, an increase in the candidemia rate was reported between 1999 and 2009 according to the results of multicenter

studies. The candidemia rate was found as 1.19 cases/1,000 admissions in 2009, while this rate was 0.38/1,000 admissions in the 1997–1999 period.²²

Although a smaller number of studies on IC have been conducted in Latin America than in North America, some multicenter studies provide information about IC epidemiology. A study including seven countries and conducted between 2008 and 2010 reported a candidemia incidence of 1.18/1,000 admissions. In the study, the country with the highest incidence rate was Argentina (1.95 cases per 1,000 admissions), followed by Venezuela (1.72 cases per 1,000 admissions), Brazil (1.38 cases per 1,000 admissions), Honduras (0.90 cases per 1,000 admissions), Ecuador (0.90 cases per 1,000 admissions), and Chile (0.33 cases per 1,000 admissions).²³ The first multicenter and laboratory-based surveillance study in Brazil, which was conducted in 2003–2004, reported a high incidence of candidemia (2.49 cases per 1,000 admissions).²⁴ The reason behind this higher candidemia incidence in Brazil is not fully understood. However, this may result from some problems affecting developing countries such as limited resources, insufficient infection control methods due to undereducated health care personnel, and less aggressive empirical antifungal treatment and prophylaxis.^{24,25} In the study performed by Nucci et al in the 2008–2010 period, the incidence of IC in Brazil decreased to 1.38 cases per 1,000 admissions.²³ The review of the literature did not reveal any hospital-based studies on the incidence of IC in Asia-Pacific countries and Africa.

Data from special patient groups

The review showed that, in studies about the epidemiology of *Candida* infections, the frequency and characteristics of these infections have been separately investigated for ICU patients and specific patient groups such as those with underlying hematological or solid organ malignancies. In ICUs, which are hospital areas at high risk for *Candida* infections, the incidence of candidemia increases in parallel with the increase in general population. Data from the SENTRY Antimicrobial Surveillance Program, which was an international surveillance research program including several countries from Europe, North America, and Latin America, showed that 44.5% of candidemias were ICU-acquired in the 2008–2009 period.²⁶ Various studies have shown that the rate of candidemia in the ICU to be 0.5–32 cases per 1,000 admissions.^{27–32} In the Extended Prevalence of Infection in Intensive Care (EPIC II) study conducted in ICUs throughout the world in 2007, the prevalence of *Candida* bloodstream infections was reported as

Table I Incidence rates of invasive candidiasis

Country	Study period	Rate/1,000 admissions	Rate/10,000 patient-days	Rate/100,000 population	Reference
International studies					
Europe ECMM	1997–1999				35
• France		0.20			
• Germany					
• Italy		0.38	3.1		
• Sweden		0.32	4.4		
• UK			3.0		
Latin America	2008–2010	1.18	2.3		23
• Argentina		1.95	2.4		
• Brazil		1.38	2.6		
• Chile		0.33	0.9		
• Colombia		1.96	1.6		
• Ecuador		0.90	1.6		
• Honduras		0.90	2.5		
• Venezuela		1.72	–		
Nationwide and multicenter studies					
United States (CDC)	1992–1993			7.28	1
United States	2000			3.65	10
	2005			5.56	10
United States	2008–2011				11,12
• Atlanta				13.3	
• Baltimore				26.2	
Canada	1992–1996	0.45			36
Finland	1995–1999			1.9	37
	2004–2007			2.86	16
Sweden	2005–2006			4.2	17
Switzerland (FUNGINOS)	1991–2000		0.49		38
Denmark	2004–2009			8.6	14
	2010–2011			9.4	15
Spain	2002–2003	0.53	0.73	4.3	39
	2008–2009	1.09			20
	2009–2010	0.92			21
Italy	2009	1.19	1.20		22
UK	1997–1999	1.87	0.3		40
Norway	1991–2003			2.4	41
Brazil	2003–2004	2.49	3.7		24
Australia	2001–2004	0.21		1.81	18
Japan	2008–2012		0.004–0.008		42
Thailand	2005–2007		1.2		43
Studies performed for specific patient populations					
US (hematological malignancy)	2001–2007		1.9		44
EPIC II study* (ICU)	2007	6.87			33
France (ICU)	2001–2002	6.7			45
Italy (ICU)	1983–2002	2.6	3.3		27
Italy (ICU-AURORA)	2007–2008	16.5			46
People's Republic of China (ICU)	2009–2011	32			32
Germany (ICU)	2006–2011		0.7		47
Turkey (ICU)	2004–2008	12.3	23.1		48
Germany (pediatric)	1998–2008	0.47			49
UK	2000–2009				19
• <15 years				1.52	
• <1 year				11	

Note: *Extended prevalence of infection in ICU.

Abbreviations: CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; ECMM, European Confederation of Medical Mycology; FUNGINOS, fungal infection network of Switzerland; ICU, intensive care unit.

Table 2 Species distribution of *Candida* species isolated in global studies (%)

Year	Description	Reference	<i>Candida albicans</i>	<i>Candida tropicalis</i>	<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>	<i>Candida glabrata</i>	<i>Candida krusei</i>
1997–2007	Laboratory-based ARTEMIS	53	65.3	7.2	6.0	11.3	2.4
	• 1997–2000		70.9	5.4	4.8	10.2	2.2
	• 2001–2004		62.9	7.5	6.9	11.5	2.5
	• 2005–2007		65	8.0	5.6	11.7	2.5
2003	Laboratory-based SENTRY	54	48.7	10.9	17.3	17.2	1.9
2008–2009	Laboratory-based SENTRY	57	48.4	10.6	17.1	18.2	2.0
2007–2011	Hospital-based, pediatric	55	44		22	11	3

6.87 per 1,000 ICU patients.³³ It has been determined that 36% of invasive fungal infections are caused by yeast in patients with hematological malignancies and *Candida* species are the cause in 91% of these yeast infections.³⁴ In patients with hematological or solid organ malignancies and neutropenia, *C. glabrata* and *C. tropicalis* are more commonly seen than the other *Candida* species. On the other hand, *C. krusei* is the most commonly encountered *Candida* species in patients who have undergone hematopoietic stem cell transplantation and in patients receiving fluconazole prophylaxis.²

The results of the studies about IC incidence that could be accessed in the literature review are summarized in Table 1.^{1,10–12,14–24,35–49}

As seen from the results of the studies mentioned above, IC exhibits different regional incidence rates throughout the world and epidemiological features of IC may change depending on geographic region. The reasons for those differences are not completely known, but probably are related to a combination of factors including differences in patient demographics (such as age, sex, etc) and comorbidities. Incidence of IC is higher among infants younger than 1 year old and adults older than 70 years old.^{35,50} Patient groups that have high risk for development of IC are patients hospitalized in ICUs, patients with solid or hematological malignancy,

or patients undergoing surgery, especially major abdominal or thoracic operations.^{2,9} Other reasons for the changing incidence rates in different series and countries may also be related to bed size of hospitals included in the studies; differences in medical practices such as the use of long-term vascular catheters, antibacterial and antifungal agents; differences in resources available for diagnosis and medical care; and insufficiency or difficulties in implementation of infection control precautions.^{9,25,30}

Species distribution

Although there are over 150 *Candida* species in nature, only 15 of them are human pathogens. In the last 20 years, a change has been observed in the rates of *Candida* species isolated from patients with candidiasis. The incidence of *C. albicans* has decreased, while that of the non-*albicans* *Candida* has increased. Although this change has multiple causes, the foremost of these are fluconazole use and the increasing popularity of venous catheters.^{1,2,9,50–52} A review of national, regional, and worldwide studies may show that, throughout the years, the incidence of *C. albicans* has declined from 70% to 50%.⁵¹ It has been reported that, in North America and many European countries, the gradually decreasing *C. albicans* infections have been replaced by

Table 3 Species distribution of *Candida* species isolated from North America (%)

Year	Description	Reference	<i>Candida albicans</i>	<i>Candida tropicalis</i>	<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>	<i>Candida glabrata</i>	<i>Candida krusei</i>
1992–1996	Canada (three centers)	36	64	11	11	11	–
1997–2007	Laboratory-based ARTEMIS (USA)	53	48.9	7.3	13.6	21.1	3.1
2004–2008	Hospital-based PATH–ALLIANCE (USA)	56	42.1	8.7	15.9	26.7	3.4
2008–2009	Laboratory-based SENTRY (USA)	57	43.4	10.5	17.1	23.5	1.9
2008–2011	Population-based (USA)	11,12	38	10	17	29	–

Table 4 Species distribution of *Candida* species isolated from Latin America (%)

Year	Description	Reference	<i>Candida albicans</i>	<i>Candida tropicalis</i>	<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>	<i>Candida glabrata</i>	<i>Candida krusei</i>
1997–2007	ARTEMIS Latin America	53	51.8	13.2	10.3	7.4	1.4
2008–2009	SENTRY Latin America	57	43.6	17.0	25.6	5.2	1.4
2007–2008	Argentina Laboratory-based	59	38.4	15.4	26.0	4.3	0.4
2008–2010	Laboratory-based	23					
	• Argentina		42.5	16.8	23.9	6.2	1.8
	• Brazil		40.5	13.2	25.8	10.0	4.7
	• Chile		42.1	10.5	28.9	7.9	7.9
	• Colombia		36.7	17.4	38.5	4.6	–
	• Ecuador		52.2	10.9	30.4	4.3	–
	• Honduras*		27.4	26.7	14.1	3.7	3.0

C. glabrata infections, while the incidence of *C. parapsilosis* or *C. tropicalis* infections has increased in other regions. The distribution of *Candida* species causing IC is shown in Table 2.^{53–55,57}

In North America, the isolation ratio of *C. albicans* was 64% in Canada and 48.9% in USA in the 1990s.^{36,53} This ratio was decreased to 38% in the 2008–2011 period and there was a gradual increase in the ratio of *C. tropicalis*, *C. parapsilosis*, and *C. glabrata* (Table 3).^{11,12,36,53,56,57}

A close examination of the distribution of *Candida* species causing IC in Latin America countries shows that *C. albicans* is the most commonly encountered species. However, unlike North America, *C. glabrata* infections are

not so common in Latin America. Instead, the second most common infectious agent is *C. parapsilosis* in many Latin America countries. It has been reported that *C. parapsilosis*, an infectious agent that mostly affects neonates or patients with venous catheters hospitalized in ICUs, is seen among all age groups in Latin America.²⁵ Although not clearly identified, it is assumed that this result is associated with insufficient catheter maintenance and infection control methods. A multinational, laboratory-based study from the same region showed that *C. guilliermondii* infections were also common, especially in Honduras. This may be explained by the outbreaks that occurred in the region when the study was conducted (Table 4).^{23,53,58,59}

Table 5 Species distribution of *Candida* species isolated from Europe (%)

Year	Location	Reference	<i>Candida albicans</i>	<i>Candida tropicalis</i>	<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>	<i>Candida glabrata</i>	<i>Candida krusei</i>
1997–1999	ECMM Europe	35	56.4	7.2	13.3	13.6	1.9
1997–2007	ARTEMIS Europe	53	67.9	4.9	4.2	11.3	3.4
2008–2009	SENTRY Europe	57	55.2	7.3	13.7	15.7	2.5
2002	Belgium	58	55	2.8	13	22	2.3
2004–2009	Denmark	14	57.1	4.8	3.7	21.1	4.1
2010–2011	Denmark	15	52.1	4.1	4.2	28	4.8
1995–1999	Finland	37	70	3	5	9	8
2004–2007	Finland	16	67	2	5	19	3
2004–2005	Germany	60	58.5	7.5	8	19.1	1.4
2006–2011	Germany (ICU)	47	66				
2007–2008	Italy (AURORA-ICU)	46	40.2	9.8	36.9	9.8	–
2009	Italy	22	50.4	8.2	14.8	20.3	
1991–2003	Norway	41	69.8	6.7	5.8	13.2	1.6
2008–2009	Spain	20	49.0	10.7	20.7	13.6	2.1
2009–2010	Spain (FUNGEMYCA)	21	44.7	8.2	26.6	11.5	2.0
2009–2010	Spain FUNGEMYCA (pediatric)	61	36.5	5.9	46.8	3.9	1.0
2005–2006	Sweden	17	60.8	2.0	8.9	20.1	1.2
1991–2000	Switzerland (FUNGINOS)	38	68	9	1	15	2
1997–1999	UK and Wales	40	64.7	4.4	7.4	16.2	2.9
2008	UK	62	53.7	3.2	10.7	25.8	1.0
2008–2009	Turkey	63	45.8	24.1	14.5	4.8	–

Abbreviations: ECMM, European Confederation of Medical Mycology; FUNGINOS, fungal infection network of Switzerland; ICU, intensive care unit.

Table 6 Species distribution of *Candida* species isolated from Asia-Pacific region (%)

Year	Description	Reference	<i>Candida albicans</i>	<i>Candida tropicalis</i>	<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>	<i>Candida glabrata</i>	<i>Candida krusei</i>
1997–2007	ARTEMIS Asia-Pacific	53	64.4	11.7	7.4	12.6	1.2
2008–2009	SENTRY Asia-Pacific	57	56.9	11.7	13.7	13.7	2.0
2001–2004	Australia	18	47.3	5.1	19.9	15.4	4.3
2001–2004	Australia (ICU)	29	62	5.6	7.8	17.9	3.9
2000–2009	People's Republic of China (single center)	64	35.9	21.8	7.7	12.9	–
2009–2011	People's Republic of China (ICU)	32	41.8	17.6	23.8	12.3	–
2005–2007	Thailand	43	35.6	27.1	15.7	16.3	–

Abbreviation: ICU, intensive care unit.

In European countries, species distribution of *Candida* isolates differs from one country to another. For example, in Finland, the incidence of *C. albicans* as a percentage of total *Candida* was found to be 70% and 67% in the 1995–1999 and 2004–2007 periods, respectively.^{16,37} *C. glabrata* is the second-most common species. Similarly, in Sweden and Switzerland, the ratio of *C. albicans* is above 60% and followed by *C. glabrata*.^{17,38} However, in Spain the ratio of *C. albicans* is below 50% and the most common non-*albicans* *Candida* species is *C. parapsilosis*.^{20,21,61} Likewise, in another Mediterranean country, Italy, *C. albicans* is responsible for almost 50% of the IC cases and followed by *C. parapsilosis*.^{22,46} In Germany, Denmark, and the UK, *C. albicans* is isolated from more than 50% of cases and the second-most common isolate is *C. glabrata* (Table 5).^{14–17,20–22,35,37,38,40,46,47,53,57,59–63}

Although a small number of multicenter and comprehensive studies have been conducted in Asia-Pacific countries, Australia, Africa, and the Middle East, those that could be accessed point out a decrease in non-*albicans* *Candida* species (Tables 6 and 7).^{18,29,32,43,53,57,64,65}

Candida infections are commonly seen among cancer patients, and of these infections, 49% are caused by *C. albicans*, while 11%, 10%, 9%, and 11% are caused by *C. tropicalis*, *C. glabrata*, *C. krusei*, and *C. parapsilosis*, respectively.⁶⁶ The same study also reported that, in patients with hematological malignancies, *C. albicans* declined to 36%, while *C. tropicalis* was seen among 14% of these patients and *C. parapsilosis*, *C. glabrata*, and *C. krusei* share a rate of 13%.⁶⁶

From the perspective of species distribution of isolates causing IC, geographic variations are also seen as in the

incidence rate. The cause of these variations is multifactorial, but the most important factors affecting species distribution are differences in the antifungal treatment practices and frequency of using invasive procedures such as indwelling catheters.² In addition, demographical features of patients and chronic underlying diseases are also important for causative agents. For example, while *C. parapsilosis* is isolated from candidemia in young infants, *C. glabrata* is more common among older patients.^{1,2}

In the studies investigating risk factors for candidemia caused by non-*albicans* *Candida* species, the duration of central venous catheter use; prophylactic or therapeutic fluconazole use; and proportion of days of fluconazole exposure, gastrointestinal surgery, older age, intravenous drug use, glucocorticoid therapy, and candiduria were found as significant risk factors, especially for *C. glabrata* and *C. krusei*. Younger age, prior exposure to echinocandin antifungals, and insufficiency in infection control practices have been associated with *C. parapsilosis* infections.^{29,30,67}

Risk factors for IC

Risk factors for IC may be assigned into two groups: host-related factors and health-care-associated factors including catheter use, total parenteral nutrition, surgical interventions, and the use of antimicrobial drugs. The leading host-related factors are immunosuppressive diseases, neutropenia, age, and a deteriorating clinical condition due to underlying diseases.^{2,28,29,31} The most common health-care-associated risks are long hospital or ICU stay.¹ Risk factors associated with long ICU stay include invasive interventions and

Table 7 Species distribution of *Candida* species isolated from Africa and Middle-East region (%)

Year	Description	Reference	<i>Candida albicans</i>	<i>Candida tropicalis</i>	<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>	<i>Candida glabrata</i>	<i>Candida krusei</i>
1997–2007	ARTEMIS (Africa-Middle East)	53	67.1	6.6	6.0	8.8	1.6
1990–2007	South Africa (single center)	65	45.9	3.3	25	19.8	3.3

colonization. *Candida* colonization is a risk factor, the importance of which has been realized in recent years. According to various studies, this risk factor for IC development is more related to the presence or absence of colonization than the number of regions colonized.^{68,69} However, the detection of colonization in any part of the body is only a risk factor, not a disease, and treatment should not be started. Regardless, the lack of *Candida* colonization is a strong indicator in favor of excluding IC diagnosis.^{68,69}

There are many studies in the literature that include patients hospitalized in ICUs and aim at determining risk factors for candidemia. A study by Leroy et al, which included 180 ICUs in France, reported the following as risks factors for candidemia due to IC: surgical interventions, mechanical ventilation, previously received antibiotic treatment, neutropenia, and solid tumor and hematological malignancies.³¹

In another study investigating significant risk factors in patients with candidemia, total length of hospital stay, the presence of central venous catheters, previous candidemia attacks, parenteral nutrition, and chronic renal insufficiency were identified as significant risk factors through multivariate logistic regression analyses.⁷⁰

The increase in the number of IC cases caused by non-*albicans Candida* species has required a closer inspection of risk factors. A study conducted between 2001 and 2005 in Greece identified glucocorticoid use, presence of central venous catheters, and candiduria as independent risk factors for infections due to non-*albicans* species.³⁰ A similar study

conducted in the USA between 1995 and 2005 reported that the duration of fluconazole treatment and of central venous catheterization are significant risk factors for the development of candidemia.⁶⁷ A national prospective study from Australia, which was conducted during 2001–2005 and included 50 ICUs, identified the following as significant risk factors for non-*albicans Candida* infections: previous systematic antifungal therapy, gastrointestinal surgery, old age, and intravenous drug use.²⁸ Risk factors for IC are summarized in Table 8.

Conclusion

Unfortunately, studies about the epidemiology of IC do not present easily comparable figures. This results mostly from the different characteristics of the study methods and study groups. Studies conducted in a certain region are more beneficial in determining the changes in infection frequency. While national and population-based surveillance data collected in the USA and European countries provide a more reliable comparison, most of the studies conducted in other regions are based on single hospitals. Although population-based studies give an idea about the incidence of IC in the general population, those conducted in hospitals base their rates on the number of hospital admissions or hospital stay. Moreover, it is very likely that IC incidence rates might have been determined to be higher than normal in surveillance studies based on hospitals, since the majority of patients included in these studies have underlying chronic diseases and invasive interventions are common procedures in hospitals. Thus, it is difficult to properly interpret the results about the epidemiology of IC in spite of the numerous studies on the subject.

Despite all of the complicated data, it can be assumed in light of a rough evaluation of the epidemiologic studies that the incidence of IC has increased throughout the world. This increase is most pronounced among specific patient groups, especially those hospitalized in ICUs. A similar increase is also noted in population-based studies. Although there are a small number of national and multinational studies on infection frequency, it can be asserted that the incidence of IC varies from one country to another. To illustrate, studies from the USA report higher incidence rates compared to those from the European countries. As for European countries, IC incidence is generally low except for Denmark, where the rate is close to that of the USA.

In addition to the increase in infection frequency, another intriguing development is the change in the distribution of the pathogens causing IC. Until recently, *C. albicans* was responsible for the majority of infections. However, hospital- and community-acquired infections by non-*albicans* species have

Table 8 Risk factors for invasive candidiasis for adults and children

Hematological or solid malignancies
Neutropenia
Renal failure
Severe acute pancreatitis
Organ transplantation
Long hospitalization period in the intensive care unit
High APACHE II (Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation) score
Hemodialysis
Usage of antibiotics with broad spectrum
Usage of antifungal agents
Presence of central venous catheters
Mechanical ventilation
Total parenteral nutrition
Usage of immunosuppressive agents
Colonization with <i>Candida</i> species
Surgical procedures
For neonates and children, in addition to adults
Prematurity
Low birth weight
Low APGAR (American Pediatric Gross Assessment) score
Congenital malformations

become more common today. In some parts of the world, this increase is more pronounced in specific patient groups such as hematologic malignancy patients. Global studies report a decrease from 65% to 44% in cases of IC caused by *C. albicans* between the late 1990s and 2010. However, an increase in the incidence of *C. tropicalis* and *C. parapsilosis* has been observed (Table 2). The greatest clinical risk posed by non-*albicans* *Candida* species, which have become more common, is the changes in their sensitivity to frequently used antifungal agents. Thus, the incidence of these species is closely monitored throughout the world. Similarly to infection frequency, the results of studies related to this subject vary between geographical regions. For instance, *C. glabrata* incidence is high in the USA, whereas the most commonly observed species in studies from Latin America and Asia-Pacific countries are *C. tropicalis* and *C. parapsilosis* (Tables 3 and 4). As for Europe, as a whole, *C. glabrata* and *C. parapsilosis* are among the most common pathogens. The incidence of *C. parapsilosis* is also significantly high in Mediterranean countries.

Despite all epidemiological data, IC still has high crude and attributable mortality. For better management of *Candida* infections, it is crucial to obtain sufficient epidemiological data. To this end, both infection frequency and species distribution must be regularly monitored through well-planned studies.

Disclosure

The author reports no conflicts of interest in this work.

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